UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

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DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Washington Street Methodist Church is located at the corner of Washington and Adams streets in the city of Petersburg. Built in 1842 the building was substantially enlarged by the addition of the present wings in 1922-3. Both the original building and the wings are executed in stretcher-bond brick with Greek Revival detailing.

The main (north) elevation has undergone a number of alterations. Originally the facade was composed of a distyle-in-antis Greek Doric pedimented portico consisting of two fluted columns and paired pilasters supporting a pediment. The main entrance was located in the podium and had double doors flanked by auxiliary entrances. In 1890 a more massive Greek Doric pedimented tetrastyle portico with the main entrance relocated on the porch level was superimposed over the original. At this time steps were added flanking the podium and turning at right angles to form a double stair. The stair has an elaborate cast-iron balustrade with two cast-iron lamp standards. A more ornamental cast-iron rail is set between the columns. Until 1907 the building was topped by a large belfry and steeple that were removed at that time. In 1922-3 the wings were added, connected to the main building by columned hyphens. The additions created interior courtyards between the main building and the wings.

Original fenestration consisted of 12/12 hung-sash windows. The windows on the east and west walls were replaced by stained-glass windows added at different dates through the first half of the 20th century. The memorial windows represent the work of a number of different makers and include the Harrison Memorial Window by Tiffany of New York. The windows on the facade consist of clear-glass, triangular-paned casement windows installed during the early 20th century. Remaining fenestration consists of clear-glass, hung-sash windows. The rear (south) elevation was modified by the additions of 1906-7 and 1922-3. The additions are stylistically undistinguished. The west hyphen contains the church bell cast by the Mencely Found Ty of West Troy, New York. The roof is covered by standing-seam sheet metal.

Like the exterior, the interior has undergone considerable alterations. The basement contains the community meeting rooms and church kitchen. The main floor has the sanctuary and lobby. The lobby has paired open-well stairs that lead to the gallery. The stairs feature a turned newel, turned balusters, and a molded handrail. Paneled wainscoting embellishes the walls. Most of the early 20th-century ceiling was recently covered by acoustical tile and the floor with linoleum. The sanctuary originally had four Corinthian columns behind which were located the organ show pipes, installed in the early 20th century. The central columns and organ were removed in 1956, at which time the present altar and choir area were built. The pulpit was relocated, and a stained-glass window with a Colonial Revival frame was installed behind the altar. Sections of an earlier communion rail remain in place. The present pews date to an early 20th-century renovation. The gallery appears to be original and is handsomely embellished with a Greek fret.

SIGNIFICANCE

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Washington Street Methodist Church is significant both as an expression of Petersburg's antebellum period architectural taste and as a monument to the growth of Methodism in Southside Virginia. With its three monumental porticos, the church is an important visual element in the city's commercial area. At the time the church was constructed, in 1842, the Greek Revival was the most fashionable architectural mode in Petersburg. The style was chosen for the city's courthouse, erected in 1833-40, as well as for the Exchange Building, completed in 1841. Conforming to the lead of these two prominent public buildings, the Methodist congregation elected to build in the Classical Reviva?. Unfortunately, the church's architect has not been identified. Methodism was in its ascendancy in the 1840 s, and during that time several other Methodist churches were built in the area. It was from the Washington Street congregation that most of the leadership for these new churches came.

Methodism in Petersburg began in 1773 when two local citizens, Gressett Davis and Nathaniel Young, hired a theatre building and "bound ourselves to invite any and every sect and party, who, we thought, preached the truth of the gospel...to come and preach in said house..." I As a result, Robert Williams, an Irishman licensed to preach by John Wesley, visited Petersburg soon thereafter. Following his visit and warm reception, Williams was assigned to Petersburg by the 1773 Methodist Conference in Philadelphia. It must be understood that Methodism at this time was a reform movement within the established Anglican Church, not a separatist organization. It has been said that Methodism was more warmly received in the South than in the North where many other denominations provided "churching" for the population. John Wesley wanted through Methodism to return to a simpler and more direct method of worship. Since this method tended to be more evangelical in nature, Williams worked closely with Virginia Evangelicals such as Deveraux Jarrett of Dinwiddie County. Methodism continued to thrive in Petersburg and the surrounding southside area, and their first meeting house was erected in Petersburg in 1774-75 on Harrison Street. This building was burned by the British in 1781.

After the Revolution Petersburg Methodists met in private homes until 1788, when a frame meeting house was built on Market Street on a lot purchased from Abram Bishop and conveyed to Francis Asbury, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. By this time the American Methodist Church Conference had been formed in Philadelphia, establishing the church as a separate entity from the Anglican Church of England. Petersburg was the site for a number of Virginia Conferences from 1788 to 1817. A deed to the church lot was formally conveyed to the Trustees in 1806.

MAJOR BIBLIOG	RAPHICAL REFE	RENCES		
Bennett, W. W. Memori	ials of Methodism in tory of a Church, A ., 192	Nirginia. 1871. Nistory of Washingt		
Washington Street Unit	. Virginia Methodis	cican History. New sm: A History. Ric	chmond, Va.	1955.
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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DATE ENTERED.

Washington Street Methodist Church, Petersburg, Va.

CONTINUATION SHEET

1.

ITEM NUMBER 6, 7 8 PAGE

1

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

(2) Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey 1967, 1980 State Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission 221 Governor Street Richmond, Virginia 23219

7. DESCRIPTION

The east and west wings contain church offices, the museum, and conference rooms. Some of the earliest church furnishings are preserved in the church museum. These include a painted and grained chair that is believed to have come from the earlier Union Street Church.

RCC

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The Washington Street Methodist Church occupies 14-24 E. Washington Street in the City of Petersburg. The nominated property of 1/2 acre (approximately) includes only the church building. The dimensions of the property include a frontage of 178.3 ft. The sides measure 110 ft. x 90 ft. with the rear 178.3 ft.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

By 1818 the need had arisen for a new and more permanent structure. A lot was purchased from Pleasant Aiken on Union Street, and by 1820 a new brick edifice had been erected at a cost of \$3,600. The first Thanksgiving service in Petersburg was held at the Union Street Church in 1832. It was in this church building that the first General Conference of the Methodist Church South met and organized in 1846. After the construction of the new church in 1842, the Union Street Church was given to the black members of the congregation.

The present Washington Street Church building was the site of the worship services accompanying the 1846 General Conference of the Methodist Church South. The schism within the Methodist Church resulted from growing dissent over the abolition of slavery and more particularly from the northern opposition to slaves being held by a Methodist bishop. The first bishops of the Methodist Church South were consecrated in the sanctuary of the Washington Street building.

During the Civil War the church building was used as a Confederate hospital. While the steeple survived the siege of Petersburg, the original bell was given to the Confederacy to make cannons. It was replaced in 1865 by a new bell

(See Continuation Sheet #2)

FHR-8-300A (11/78)

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CONTINUATION SHEET

#2

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SIGNIFICANCE

manufactured by Meneely's of West Troy, New York. The growth of the congregation during Reconstruction led to the addition in 1890 of a more monumental Greek Doric pedimented tetrastyle portico. The base of the steeple was enlarged at the same time. The steeple was removed altogether in 1906.

The largest single renovation and change occurred in 1922-23 under the ministry of Reverend John B. Winn. Dr. Winn served Washington Street Church from 1906-1909 and 1917-1923. Reverend Winn worked closely with architect Fred A. Bishop in planning the east and west wings. Initially a dome was planned for the central portion, which was never executed possibly because of the reassignment of Dr. Winn to another church in 1923. Winn later returned to serve the Washington Street congregation from 1931-1937. Relocation of the organ in 1956 led to substantial renovations to the interior of the church.

Washington Street Methodist Church was the leading Methodist Church in the Commonwealth for many years. From its early roots, Virginia Northodism grew and prospered, and, though occupying four different buildings, the congregation has enjoyed an uninterrupted history of ministry to the Petersburg, Southside, and Virginia faithful.

MTP/RCC

P. H. Drewry, The Story of a Church, A History of Washington Street Church, 1773-1923 (Petersburg, Va., 1923), pp. 42-43.

